

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE,
A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY, February 23, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE,
on Fayetteville street, second door
South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

The Raleigh Progress.—Concluded.

If any one were to look only at the advertisements in the Progress, and the Government notices that fill its columns—how that Mr. Chas. R. Barney, Sup't. of the C. S. Nitre and Mining Dist. No. 5, Greensboro; and Surgeon Sam'l B. Rixey, Chairman of Ex. Board, and Capt. J. A. Barnett, Chief Enrolling Officer, Goldsboro, fill the columns of the Progress with advertisements for the Government—if any one were to look at this only, he would conclude at once that this paper was certainly not only a loyal paper—not an agitator—but in all probability was a strong supporter of the Government. A person would come to this conclusion upon the same principle that, if he saw a great calf milking a cow, he would take it for granted that that cow was its mother. A calf is apt to milk its own mother, and a cow is not apt to let a strange calf milk her.

But in this case the simile holds good neither way—for so far from the Progress not being an agitator, it stands a chief among the number—so as not only to be applauded by the Green county meeting as its own McDuff, but also to afford columns of quoted matter to Mr. Geo. Mills Joy—YANKEE—and it is not only an agitator, but its own, and the editorials of its outside aiders, offer abundant testimony of its free and unrelenting opposition to the administration.

On the other hand, the worthy Government officers on detail, as above stated, are not to be supposed sympathizing with the Progress in this war on the Government, because they select it as the medium of advertisement; because they may have quite sufficient reasons of their own for this choice, independent of any sympathy with its attitude towards the Government. We can suggest a defence for these officials against the suspicions of those who find fault with them, which is entirely scriptural—"If thine enemy be a hungry, he shall give him meat; if naked, ye shall clothe him." But then these officers will bear in mind that this defence is only partial—for the scriptures nowhere enjoin a Government officer to feed and clothe an enemy of the Government.

We once heard of a Quaker friend who construed Scripture very strictly. He told this anecdote on himself: "Having a dispute with a person, he struck me on the cheek. And what did'st thou, friend? Why, I turned the other cheek to him, but in the meantime I knocked him down. Friend, dost thou think there was any violation of Scripture in that?"

We labor under a serious disadvantage in not having a file of the Progress—and so far we have not been able to get it. No one seems to think it important to keep it. But there is no danger in the assertion, that in its editorials will be found frequent and violent attacks on the Departments of the Government—there will be found opposition to almost all, if not every, measure of policy recommended by the President—there will be found the stereotyped nick-name invented by the Standard for a class of its fellow-citizens whom it designates "Destructives"—constantly adopted by the Progress, while daily it assumes for the faction with which it acts the appellation of *Conservative*. A hog with a half-moon in his left ear and a swallow fork in his right, is not more completely in the mark of his master and subject to his identification, than is the Progress identified with the agitation clan of malcontents, who are engaged in North Carolina in stigmatizing the Government, opposing its measures, depreciating its services, and destroying its usefulness.

Yet occasionally there are some gleams of a return to better reason—only they come after they can do any good. For example: We see on the 19th inst., the Progress says: "When the Proclamation suspending the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in this State is issued, we shall submit and endeavor to conduct ourself in all things as becomes a loyal subject."

We are glad to hear this—for one might have been afraid lest the Progress "would fall back on its own sovereignty," which would have been a tumble that no one could have enjoyed. To bring about the desirable result, the sooner the suspension is proclaimed the better.

We are the more hopeful of the Progress, because of the neighborly advice it volunteers to the President. In its issue of the 19th, it says: "As the Bill has passed, however, we shall soon see what use he will make of it. We trust he will not abuse it." Well, the Progress has a right to give this advice—it is good, kind, neighborly—almost fatherly advice. The President will no doubt give it weight. The abuse of the authority would be the arrest of innocent men, who have been guilty of no treason, or conspiracy, or incitement to desertion, or like offences. The proper use of it, will be, on the contrary, to bring such persons to trial—at least to put such persons in the army, as medicine for their disease. If fewer editorials result from this course, a good soldier would at least be substituted for a bad editor.

Principals.

Principals of Substitutes—attention! Take breath—ye still live. Perhaps ye are untouched by the *Habeas Corpus* measure. If ye have not burnt a bridge or a telegraph line, there is still hope for you—still hope that the light of those jovial countenances may still linger around the cheerful fire-sides—that those fat jolly bodies of yours may not be taken away from broad easy chairs, to sit upon the hard ground, and made to double quick over rugged roads—until hope, that while to the soldier is given to fight and win the independence of the land, this privileged class having bought their freedom with a little money, may still and swig with ease and luxury—only there is one more form to go through. The enrolling officer will come along. But the *Habeas Corpus* and a favorite Judge will make all right. Then keep up your preparations—rations for twenty days—"on to Richmond"—the "Happy land of Canaan."

P. S. We have seen the Act suspending the writ of *Habeas Corpus*—the 5th clause "gets" our friends the Principals, even in pursuit of the favorite Judge, and slaps its iron hand upon them, for "attempting to avoid military service." Cheer up, then, brave Principals—the suspension act has not overlooked you. Don't "attempt to avoid military duty," but shoulder arms and be "off to the front."

More Mail Mismanagement.

We were informed on Sunday last, that *The Confederate* for Thursday previous, had been delivered nowhere on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. On Monday morning we called at our City Post Office to ascertain, if possible, the cause, and to find out who was to blame. We were there shown the entire of our mail of that date, returned from Richmond the day previous; and were told that Mr. Patrick McGowan, Route Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, was alone to blame—he having sent them through to Richmond without distributing or delivering a single package on the route. And not only was our mail thus neglected on that day, but all mail matter of that day—letters and all.

Only two days before, this same Route Agent put off our Warrenton package at Dunneville, and our Manson package somewhere else—thus showing either the grossest negligence, or the most wanton remissness in his duties. We have complained time and again of this route, and have borne giving names when we might have done so. We can submit to the outrage no longer. We thus publicly notify the Postmaster General of the wrong-doing and name the wrong doer, and call upon him to relieve us and the community from the mischievous acts of this official.

There are occasional delinquencies on the part of Route Agents on the North Carolina Rail Road. We have our "detectives," out to "spot" the delinquencies there. As soon as ascertained, we shall comply with the request of the Department to promptly report them.—We shall do so publicly, and they will be fully advised of our complaints.

A Cheerful Correction.

We give place to the following Communication with the utmost satisfaction. We had, as we supposed, reliable information as to the position taken by Col. Edwards—and yet we thought it strange that a gentleman of his acknowledged intelligence and patriotism, should be found among the mischievous Convention Agitators. Most happy are we to hear of our error in placing him on our "List;" and we take the greatest pleasure in making the *amende honorable*, and of expressing our regret that our information led us into so unfortunate a misapprehension of his views, as his friend assures us we have made. We hope to hear from Col. Edwards himself on the subject:—

LOUISBURG, N. C.,
February 18th, 1864.
Editors of *The Confederate*.—In your list of Convention agitators, I notice with much regret the name of Col. L. C. Edwards of Granville. But I should regret it yet more, if I could be made to believe that the name rightly belonged to such a category. I have the very best reasons for knowing, and take the greatest pleasure in assuring you, that the assignment of Col. Edwards to such a class does him much injustice. I have very lately had the pleasure of reading an admirable letter from that gentleman, in which he exposes in a masterly manner, the fatal tendencies and pernicious results, if successful, of the movement for a Convention; which letter I sincerely hope my friend, for his own sake and for the good of the cause, will complete and publish.

You will oblige a subscriber by correcting the error above alluded to, in such a way as you may think proper.

Yours truly,
W. K. BARHAM

The Communication of our esteemed Correspondent "P." brings to remembrance a remarkable parallel in the history of our first Revolutionary resistance to tyranny and oppression, with the great contest in which we are now engaged. The immortal Washington, in those days, had his attention directed to the mischievous and dangerous policy then set on foot of "separate State action," and he rebuked and exposed it as it justly deserved. Also, of the "dissensions" which wicked men then endeavored to incite, to weaken the cause of the Revolution and give "aid and comfort to the enemy." Then the wicked purposes of bad men were thwarted and subverted; and so it will be in our struggles for freedom from Yankee despotism. We call attention to the communication referred to, as affording food for profitable reflection on the part of the Convention agitators.

It is expected that the enemy will be checked at the Tombigbee, and that a battle will take place there in a day or two. The banks of the Tombigbee furnish excellent natural fortifications and a splendid line of defence.—It may, however, be sound policy to allow the enemy to cross the Tombigbee. The Selma Mississippian thinks his destruction sure if he does.

The Congressional Address.

We commence in this issue and shall conclude in to-morrow's paper, the admirable Address of Congress to the People of the Confederate States. It is from the pen of the Hon. J. M. L. Curry, of Alabama, received the unanimous vote of Congress, and was signed by every member present at the time of its passage. An able contemporary well observes, that this document will be read with profound interest in Europe and America.—Its style is faultless. Its tone moderate, dignified and manly. If Congress had done nothing else, this one act would entitle it to the gratitude of the country.

This Congressional Address will go North and perhaps enter largely into the discussions that may form the platform of a successful opposition to Lincoln. This document is even more important than the Legislation of Congress, because it furnishes, properly understood, a basis of pacification upon which the conservative men of the North can unite against the colossal despotism now forming at Washington City. It furnishes at least a positive moral result to our victories in the field. The Legislature of North Carolina might add the mighty voice of this great State to the sentiment of the Congressional Address on the subject of PEACE? What is this sentiment?

"We only repeat the desire of the people for Peace, and our readiness to accept terms 'consistent with the honor and integrity and independence of the States, and compatible with the safety of our domestic institutions.'"

We cannot presume that a document so imposing could be matured and given to the world in terms of accidental ambiguity.—Each sentence has been well weighed. Each word in its full force and significance has been pondered over. We are not prepared to say how far we could support the plan of adjustment in all of its demands and consequences. It is the first step statesmanship makes into the open ground cleared by the sword. In every case we counsel moderation and mutual forbearance among our people.—Unity of purpose is necessary. But the basis of all opposition to Lincoln, the foundation of all hope of peace, is to be found in the sword of the South. Let this great address of Congress fire anew the enthusiasm of our people. Let every man who is able, join the army.—The bow of peace begins already to tint the lurid clouds of war. One mighty effort—one grand uprising of the people—one electrifying evidence of self-sacrifice and patriotic devotion to liberty, and that Providence which never did desert a just cause will bless our struggle with success.

THE PROGRESS.—Since the article in this issue was written relative to the Progress, we have received that paper of yesterday, in which we find expressions of kindness and courtesy towards the Editors of the *Confederate*—and, indeed, that he has even "defended" us—that he has not assailed us, and he has no desire to do so, &c., &c. We desire no "defence" from that source, nor any "controversy" with it, which it also desires to avoid. Our business is with the public, and the "record" which the Progress has made for itself—and this the Progress understands as well as we do. If it has made an "error," and desires to conceal it, that is its "business"—to which it probably refers when it speaks of "minding its own business." If we shall be able to establish, from its own columns, that it has incited to desertion—been guilty of "advising or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause," in Nethercut's battalion or otherwise—it must blame the files of the Progress, and not the Editors of *The Confederate*. We shall confine ourselves strictly to the "record" of that paper. We congratulate the Progress, however, on the improved tone of that paper since the passage of the Act suspending the *Habeas Corpus*.

What Does It Mean?

The North Carolina Standard of this date, but circulated in this city on yesterday evening, has "forty save one" lines of Editorial matter in it—of which the following is the most prominent:

The publication of the *Standard* is for the present suspended. Due notice will be given of the resumption of publication. Our exchanges will confer a favor by continuing their visits while the publication of the *Standard* is thus temporarily suspended; and meanwhile we shall be glad to see our friends who may be passing through Raleigh, and to hear from them generally, verbally or by letter.

We have not quite completed the Compiler's Report, and shall, therefore issue an Extra in the course of a few days containing the concluding tables of the Report.

We forbear remark for the present, and only ask—What does it mean? Another question: Is the Editor preparing to take the stump as the "Convention" candidate for Governor?

We cease by a notice in the Charlotte-Bulletin, that Governor Vance is to address the people at Statesville, on to-morrow. We hope our friend Drake of the "Express," will furnish us at the earliest moment, with an account of the positions taken by the Governor, on the absorbing questions of the day. We feel sure they will be all right; and we hope to be able to gratify public expectation by so announcing at the earliest practicable moment. And if he does take ground against the Agitators, what will certain men do, that we wot of, belonging to his staff, who are known to be hand in glove with the Standard and Progress in their mischievous agitation movements? Verily, some rich developments are at hand. "He that is not for me is against me."

[For The Confederate.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I very respectfully submit to those who are favoring the call of a Convention, the following extract from a private letter of General Washington. "To me it appears no unjust simile to compare the affairs of the great Continent to the mechanism of a clock, each State representing some one of the other of the smaller parts of the whole, which are endeavoring to put in line order, without considering how useless and unavailing their labor is, unless the great wheel or spring, which is to set the whole in motion, is also well attended to, and kept in good order." It has been said that there was a want of harmony and concert of action between the Colonies, that each one was more intent in taking care of itself than in providing for the common defence, and it was to that unfortunate state of things that Gen. Washington intended his apt and beautiful simile to apply. What is the motive of those who are calling for a Convention? Is it to take the State out of the Confederacy? They say not. Is it that they have made some great discovery in political mechanism which they wish to apply to the machinery of our State Government? If so, then General Washington, if now living, would say to them, gentlemen, there is no use in beautifying and perfecting the minor parts, until the foundations are made sure upon which rests the great wheel, or spring, that gives life and motion to the whole. As those gentlemen deny that it is their wish to take the State out of the Confederacy, I put the question, is this a fit time for changing or amending the organic laws of the State? Are not the times too unsettled—are not the minds of men too unsettled for a work of that sort? In ordinary times, the expenses attending the calling of a Convention are very considerable; at this particular period they would be enormous. Nor do I believe, unless its advocates can show wherein consist the *quid pro quo*—the *advantages*, that the people, by their votes would subject the State to any such heavy expenditures of its means. The sittings of our General Assembly are frequent, and as I conceive, adequate to any ordinary emergency that may arise. But if gentlemen have really made some great discovery in political science, why keep it from their fellow-citizens? They must sooner or later be the judges of its excellence. John Locke, when he wrote his "fundamental Constitutions of Carolina," supposed he had made some grand discoveries in the art of government, but they were found to be of no practical utility. That celebrated man, though an eminent philosopher, was but a very ordinary statesman. Are those gentlemen, who have their pantaloons pockets stuffed with "fundamental Constitutions of Carolina," very sure of succeeding any better than John Locke? The physician may prepare to perform a cathartic for his patient, but in undertaking to purge the State of the body politic he may dangerously fail. The politician in advocating measures of reform that have primarily for their object his own personal advancement, may find that they will not advance the good of the people. Grant, who I readily do, that the gentlemen who are the more prominent in the call of a Convention, are able and skillful in their several and particular vocations, it does not necessarily follow that they are able and skillful Statesmen, indeed, Messrs. Editors, in looking over the list published by you, I find but me name (inserted, I presume, through mistake) opposite which the word Statesman with propriety could be written. All honorable names, without doubt—but from whose pilotage amid the dangers to which our good old ship of State is now exposed, I trust we may be delivered.

There is one other extract from the letter, already quoted, I wish to make. It is in these words: "I have pretty good reasons for thinking that administration, (English,) a little while ago, had resolved to give the matter up, and negotiate a peace with us upon almost any terms; but I shall be much mistaken if they do not now, from the present state of our currency, dissensions, and other circumstances, push matters to the utmost extremity." These words apply as well now, in reference to our own affairs, as they did at the time they were written to those of the Colonies. There is scarcely a doubt that but for the discordant voice of faction, the war would have terminated long ago. The enemy had relied upon divisions among ourselves that, upon success of his arms, for our subjugation. That is made evident from the avidity with which every faction sound that goes out from among us is caught up and made to reverberate throughout the length and breadth of the North. General Washington wrote to his friend that he was fearful dissensions and other causes would protract the war. The same causes are operating to prolong our own bloody conflict. Surely there are but few among us who do not desire peace, and who have not at heart the success of the Confederate cause. The speediest way to obtain that peace and success is by a hearty co-operation with the Government in its measures for the attainment of those ends. Grant that those measures may not be at all times such as we may judge best, yet what would we gain by a factional opposition to them?—the satanic smile of the common enemy alone. If, then, those who are loudest in their cries for peace, really desire it, let them rally to the support of the Government in putting down faction within, and our enemies without, derived of all "aid and comfort" from that source, will soon comprehend the folly of longer continuing the struggle, and leave us to the enjoyment alike of peace and of independence.

At a meeting of the Chatham County Boys, held in Co. I, of the 6th N. C. Reg't on Wednesday 17th day of Feb. 1864: On motion of Sgt. J. H. Upchurch, Private S. F. Barker was called to the chair, and Sgt. C. S. Williams was requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman after explaining the object of the meeting,

Appointed the following Committee, Sgt. J. H. Upchurch, Private B. W. Andrews and J. L. Andrews to draft resolutions. The Committee retired for a short time, and upon returning, introduced the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, we have read with regret and indignation the proceedings of a meeting held in Chatham county, N. C., at Henderson's Store, which we regard as disloyal, tending to hinder the cause of Southern Independence; Resolved, 1. That we are desirous for peace only with our Independence, and no other; and least of all such peace as they would bring us. Resolved, 2. That as olive branches are scarce in North Carolina, and muskets are plenty, we would most respectfully suggest to our affectionate friends at that meeting and all other such meetings, to tender the latter instead of the former, believing it would have a decidedly better effect on the enemy.

Resolved, 3. That we are still determined as formerly to "strike till the last armed foe expires."

S. F. BARBER, Chairman.

C. L. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THOMAS, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Mississippi.

Demopolis, Ala., Feb. 21.
The main column of the enemy is still at Meridian. A detachment occupied Landford, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad—a portion of the column, mounted infantry, occupied Aberdeen. Forrest's command supposed to be near West Point, Miss.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.
Two more wooden gunboats have passed the fleet inside the bar; in other respects the fleet is unchanged.
The blockading vessel sunk during the heavy blow last week, is a heavy draft three masted propeller. She appears to be sunk in five fathoms water, and lies off Camming's Point buoy.
The embankment of Yankee batteries on Morris Island have been enlarged, affording greater facilities for three guns to assist in the defence against an attack from our side.

Eighty-eight shells were fired at the city on Saturday, and twenty-four to-day. Five Yankees who came into our lines Saturday, were brought here this evening.

From Richmond and the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 22.
This day being the second Anniversary of the inauguration of the Confederate Government, it was observed by a suspension of business in the various public offices.

Northern dates to the 17th, have been received. Nothing important in the papers except a further advance in gold. Last quotation .60%.

The Banks of this city have given notice, that deposits not withdrawn on or before the first of April, will be paid in four per cent Confederate bonds. No deposits will be received from the 25th of March to 1st of April.

The President received a despatch to-day from General Milton, of Florida, stating that General Finegan reports that he met the enemy in full force on the 20th, and defeated him with great loss—capturing five pieces of artillery, and holds possession of the battle-field, with the killed and wounded of the enemy. A large number of prisoners was captured. Confederate loss two hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

From Gen Lee's Army.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 22.
A detachment of Gregg's cavalry, (Yankee,) from Warrenton, dashed into Paris, Fauquier county, on Wednesday night, and captured forty men—twenty-five of Mosby's command, the rest of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry. Ten of Mosby's men had a fight with a large body of the enemy's cavalry at Upperville, Va., on Thursday—repulsing the enemy and losing one man. It is reported that the enemy is concentrating a force at Culpeper C. H., for an advance.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—The Mississippi says the latest and most trustworthy advice we have place the enemy at Meridian. Sunday forenoon Lee entered the place with a portion of his cavalry and destroyed everything we could not carry off that would be any service to the enemy. A cavalry fight took place in town, resulting in the enemy's defeat.

Lee drove them back to the infantry support, and that evening Meridian was given to them, cleared of all the government property, as well as railroad cars and locomotives. Lee was compelled to burn some of the rolling stock that could not be got away.

A rumor is also current that the Yankee cavalry had reached Cuba Station, twenty miles east of Meridian.

The general opinion among well informed persons from the vicinity of the Yankees, seems to be that their purpose is to continue their march centrally towards Selma, where they expect to meet another column, and thence move forward to the rear of Gen. Johnston.

A despatch from Enterprise dated Feb. 16 reports no movements of the Federals in that direction.

General Polk has crossed the Tombigbee at Moscow, ten miles below Demopolis, with his army—with the exception of Gen. French's division, which is at Demopolis.

New Advertisements.

Lost, between Raleigh and Raleigh—on Monday morning last, a brown felt Saddle Blanket & a light-colored coat, belonging to J. B. Natchez, at the Adjutant General's Office. Reward \$25.00. —24-43*

New River Oysters—Pickled.—Families

can be supplied with this delicious bivalve by applying to-day at the

NEW MARKET STORE,
In the old State Journal building.

Post Office, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 21, 1864.

Below is a list of letters held for postage at this office. I am induced to publish this list at my own expense, that persons may see to what extent they are responsible for the delays and failures in the prompt transmission of letters through the mails. Very many letters have been returned to the writers, during the last week,—which we always do when the handwriting is recognized. I receive every week letters from the dead letter office, containing Valuable Money, &c., they are sent from this office to the dead letter office weekly.

Wm F Jones, C S Steamer Chicago, Master Plato B Walker, Oxford, Mrs Emily S Minor, Oxford, Paschal Barker, Martha's Vineyard, Sgt W H Merritt, Chapel Hill, Miss Lela C Wills, Brinkleyville, M Y Chapel, Lynchburg, Va, Hospital, T J Latham, Greensboro, Col W P Pohl, Early's Division Kingston, Col J C Washington, Kingston, Miss Mary B Henderson, Manson, Mrs Wm H Davis, Louisville, James Harwood, Richmond Va, John M Curtis, Co Shops, Mrs J B Whitaker, Petersburg, Va, E R Turpin, Boydtons Va, A J Foster, Eagle Rock, W M Hudson, Pacific, 2 F S Bond, Tarboro, Capt M W Sillington, Richmond Va, Dr J C Shannon, Murfreesboro, Miss Alea Barker, Lambertton, Elberton Britt, Wilmington, 2 Mrs Phillips, Greenville, Co, Wm Emory, New Light, J H Gooch, Cheraw S C, Mrs Mollie B Ecker, Ocon Springs, Mrs Nancy Robertson, Raleigh, S B Horton, Baker's Roads, Sgt J B Mansfield, Pittsboro, William Biers, Richmond Va, Arch'd M White, Kingston, Walter Scott, Wilmington, Messrs McDams, Wightman & Co, Richmond, Va, Sgt O A White, Goldsboro, T Mitchell, Wilmington, Mrs Sarah A Williams, Grove P O, S P Moore, Sgt Genl C S A, Richmond Va, Two letters with no address whatever, on one the postage is paid.

GEORGE T. COOK, P. M.

New Advertisements.

Annual Meeting. The next Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the said Railroad, on Thursday, the 23d March, 1864, at 12 o'clock, P. M. W. W. VANCE, Secretary.

For Sale.—A Tobacco Factory, situated on a lot of lease tobacco. Will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Bear Pond, between Kitter and Henderson, on Friday, the 26th inst. containing an acre, more or less, on which is a Tobacco Factory, with two floors and all necessary fixtures, together with a Blacksmith and Shoemaker's Shop. Terms made known on day of sale. J. S. C. & J. M. POOT, Auctioneers.

Kittrell's, Feb. 16, 1864.

Scale of Provisions to be furnished to the soldiers in the Confederate Army. A WOMAN to be furnished half bushel of corn, five pounds of bacon, or its equivalent in meat, and one pound of sugar. A woman with children to be furnished five pounds of bacon to the husband and for the meal for the woman and one peck for the children. Ordered, that the Raleigh Standard publish the above scale of provisions twice, and present bills to Executive Committee. W. H. HOOVER, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

For Sale, Cotton, Tobacco and Land. One hundred bales cotton well stored, on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, 300 boxes manilla tobacco, medium and fine grades; 20 bales heads leaf tobacco, and 936 acre fine tobacco lands, over one half in original growth in the lands county. These sales are open for 30 days. J. S. C. & J. M. POOT, Auctioneers.

Feb. 18, 1864-21-4

\$100 Reward.—Runaway from Mrs. E. H. Hayes' plantation, in Wake County, N. C., on the 16th inst., a negro man named ANTHONY. He is about 42 years of age, black complexion, has good teeth, is badly ruptured and wears a straw hat. He is 6 or 7 inches high, is well set and strong looking and has a pleasant countenance when spoken to. He was taken by Mr. Joseph Townes, near Townsville, N. C., where he will likely be found, or he may be taken to the Raleigh line, or he may be found of money with him. I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the said negro to me, or his apprehension and confinement in any jail so I can get him again. WARREN CO., N. C., Feb. 17, 1864.—21-43*

N. C. Bonds at Auction.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, inst., at 12 o'clock, we will sell \$5000, N. C. bonds at \$5000 N. C. 8 per cent. bonds. CRECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

For Sale.—One negro boy about thirty years of age in good health; an excellent teamster, carriage driver, and work hand. Apply to J. M. LITTLE, Lexington, N. C.

Headquarters 5th N. C. Cavalry.—All Officers and men absent from the regiment are hereby notified that the regiment is encamped upon the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, in the vicinity of Henderson, N. C. Commanding 5th N. C. Cavalry, G. J. Moore, Act. Adj't. Greensboro Patriot and Fayetteville Observer copy one week and send bill to Capt. R. R. Cochran, Co. 5th Cavalry at Henderson Depot.

\$300 Reward.—Runaway from the two negroes—DUNCAN and JANE. Duncan is about 35 years of age, tall, weighs about 175 pounds—dark color but not black—is polite, smart and intelligent and is a Tanager. Although he is a No. 1 boy. Jane is tall for a woman; not overly stout and intelligent. They were induced to, and advised in their escape by some white man, and carried off in a wagon. They carried everything with them. We will give two hundred dollars for the delivery of Duncan and one hundred dollars for Jane, or their confinement in any jail so that we can get them. Duncan is about 38 years old and Jane about 23—husband and wife. CAIN & RUFFIN, Hillsboro, Orange County N. C., Feb. 19, 1864.

Printing, Binding, Paper, etc.—Having constructed a large building in Columbia, C., and removed our machinery from Charleston, we would inform Quartermasters, Bank and Railroad Officers, and the public, that we are well prepared to execute orders for all kinds of printing. We have been importing from Europe largely of articles used in our business, and now have on hand a stock consisting in part of the following articles:

500 REAMS ENGLISH DOUBLE CAP WRITING, 200 REAMS ENGLISH ROYAL—WHITE, BLUE, and BUFF, 300 REAMS ENGLISH BANK NOTE PAPER, 500 REAMS WHITE and BLUE FRENCH and ENGLISH FOLIO POST, 500 REAMS WHITE and BLUE ENGLISH CAP, 1,000 REAMS WHITE and BLUE ENGLISH and FRENCH LETTER, 1,000 REAMS ENGLISH BATH (SMALL) LETTERS, 2,000 REAMS WHITE and BLUE NOTE, ALSO, BLOTTING, COPYING, AND DOMESTIC PAPERS, 1,000,000 ASSORTED ENVELOPES, 7,000 Green and other makers' Steel Pens, Pen-holders, Pen-knives, Wafers, Ink, and almost all articles of Stationery.

ALSO, A SMALL STOCK OF Best ENGLISH BLANK BOOK PAPER (Super Royal and Imperial not yet arrived), which we are prepared to manufacture into any kind of Stationery.

We are now opening the above valuable stock, and advise our old customers, and all others who want, to send in their orders at once, or the stock may be so much broken as to prevent as from filling them properly.

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